



=====

Choose four of the following questions and answer them

Q1- Join the following sentences using suitable connectors.

- 1- I prepared the room. My bother distributed the invitation cards.
- 2- You should stay here. I ask you to come in.
- 3- The appearance of this furniture is good. Its quality is bad.
- 4- You can go home. You are tired.
- 5- You can answer these questions orally. You can answer them written.

Q2- These sentences are not capitalised or punctuated. Re-write them correctly.

Example: is this correct **Is** this correct ?

- 1- are you a student
- 2- the train leaves at 8:00 A.M
- 3- she works all day
- 4- do you drive your car
- 5- i do not speak english

Q3- Complete the passage. Put the verbs in the brackets

(Arrive have see go come visit be fly buy take spend)

Lynn and Paul were in Paris last weekend. They *flew* from London and (1)-----at the airport at 10 am on Saturday morning. They (2)-----a taxi from the airport to their hotel in the centre of Paris. On Saturday afternoon, they (3)-----shopping and (4)-----a lot of souvenirs. In the evening they (5)----- dinner in a French restaurant. On Sunday they (6)----- the Louvre



English Department

Museum where they (7)----- three hours in the museum and they (9) ----- very tired.

They (10) ----- home on Sunday evening.

Q4- Complete the following sentences with the correct pronouns

Example: I took car to the mechanic. I took my car to the mechanic.

1- That man is my teacher. is from Canada.

2- My name is Peter. from England.

3- The weather is nice. is cool.

4- These are good biscuits. are delicious.

5- I know that girl. is a teacher.

Q5- Read the model paragraph below then write similar one about yourself.

I would like to introduce myself.
My name is Michelle André. I am a new student. I am taking writing, reading, and oral communication. My mother and father and sister are in Haiti. I miss my family. I live with my aunt. I work part-time in her restaurant.

=====

Q1- Look at the photo, read the paragraph, and then answer the questions that follow.



Tap Dancers

Photo A shows a boy and his grandfather. They look happy. The boy is looking up at his grandfather and smiling. His grandfather is teaching him to tap dance. They are dancing on the sidewalk in front of their house. They are doing the same step. The sun is shining, and it looks like summer. It is a beautiful day, and they are having fun.

- 1- What is the meaning of 'they look happy.'?
- 2- What do you think the meaning of 'it looks like summer.' is?
- 3- Underline the topic sentence and the controlling idea.
- 4- Find three present progressive sentences and two present simple sentences.

Q2- Find the subjects and verbs in the following sentences.

- 1- Minja exercises and eats healthy food.
- 2- She takes vitamin and does not smoke.
- 3- she eats vegetables and avoids fast food.
- 4- Her parents and her brothers also exercise and eat well.
- 5- Minja, her bothers and some of her neighbours of her age meet once a week at the park.

Q3- Join these sentences using suitable connectors.

- 1- The appearance of this furniture is good. Its quality is bad.
- 2- He did not come. He was ill.
- 3- The deer sprang out. He shot it.
- 4- Do not go out. You finish the questions.
- 5- She is still young. She can cook well.



=====

Q4- Write four non-active verbs that do not have progressive form.

1) 2) 3) 4)

Q5- Find seven grammatical mistakes in the present simple and continuous and correct them.

Danny ^{wants} ~~is wanting~~ to buy a car. He is having a new job and needing a car for work. Right now, he is at Ace Used Cars. He is looking at a car. A salesperson is talk to Danny. She describing the car to him. He listens to her. The car is not bad, but Danny is not liking it very much. He is want a nice car, but he is not having much money. The price for this car seems right. He is thinking about it.



=====

Q1 - Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions that follow.

My first grade teacher was an important person in my life. Her name was Mrs. Robinson. In the schools in my country, children usually learn to print before they learn to write. Mrs. Robinson didn't believe in printing. She thought it was a waste of time. She taught us to write in cursive script (like handwriting) from the first day. At first it was hard. She made us practice a lot. I remember filling entire pages just with capital Os. At the end of the year, we felt very grown up because we could write in cursive. Mrs. Robinson was important in my life because she taught me a valuable lesson. I can achieve anything by working hard, and from that time I have been working hard. Thus, for me, Mrs. Robinson had a great impact on my future achievements.

1- Choose the best title for this paragraph. (An important Person in My Life – Printing or Writing – My First Teacher Mrs. Robinson)

2- Underline the topic and the concluding sentence.

3- Find:

A- one simple sentence.

B- one complex sentence.

C- one compound sentence.

Q2- Use two linking verbs and three action verbs in sentences.

Q3 - Identify subjects, verbs, and objects in sentences.

1. My youngest brother is in high school. (There is no object.)
2. He watches TV and does homework at the same time.
3. He works at a shopping mall.
4. He likes his job but doesn't like his boss.
5. His job is easy and pays well.

Q4- Underline the topic and the controlling idea in the following.

Example: Good roommates (Topic) have four characteristics. (controlling idea)

- 1- Living with your parents has certain advantages.
2. College students take many kinds of tests.
3. Small cars have several advantages.
4. Big cars are safer than small cars for two reasons.
5. A baseball player must master several skills.

Q5- What is meant by: clustering, the final draft, and a concluding sentence?



Q1 - Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions that follow.

On one corner of my dresser sits a smiling toy clown on a tiny unicycle—a gift I received last Christmas from a close friend. He is a nice friend. The clown's short yellow hair, made of yarn, covers its ears but is parted above the eyes. The blue eyes are outlined in black with thin, dark lashes flowing from the brows. It has cherry-red cheeks, nose, and lips, and its broad grin disappears into the wide, white ruffle around its neck. I think its neck is quite slim. The clown wears a fluffy, two-tone nylon costume. The left side of the outfit is light blue, and the right side is red. The two colours merge in a dark line that runs down the centre of the small outfit. Surrounding its ankles and disguising its long black shoes are big pink bows.

1- What type of paragraph is this, comparison and contrast or descriptive?

2- What does the writer mean by:

- its broad grin disappears into the wide, white ruffle around its neck.
- The two colours merge in a dark line that runs down the centre of the small outfit.
- Surrounding its ankles and disguising its long black shoes are big pink bows.

3- How does the writer describe her toy, from top to bottom or bottom to top?

4- There are two sentences that are irrelative. Find them?

5- Is there a concluding sentence? Underline it.

Q2 - Write a paragraph or two about the similarities and differences between your town/city and a town/city you have recently visited. The following ideas may be useful.

- The population - which has the most inhabitants
- The shopping centres – which has more shopping centres and cheaper.
- Local facilities – which have all facilities like schools, universities, hospitals, sports centre, etc.



Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

6 COMMUNICATION RULES FOR FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Communication is a very important part of life. We want to get along with friends and family, and these six simple rules can help.

- Rule #1: Talk it out!**
- Rule #2: Be honest, but also be kind**
- Rule #3: Be clear**
- Rule #4: Don't interrupt**
- Rule #5: Try to understand other ideas**
- Rule #6: Think about solutions**

■ **Talk it out!** When you have a problem with a friend, it's good to express your feelings. You can avoid large problems when you talk out small problems. The first rule of communication is . . . communicate!

■ **Be honest, but also be kind.** Angry people sometimes want to say something bad or mean. This is dangerous. Words can hurt people, and they can hurt a relationship forever.¹ When you get angry, think before you speak. And remember, sometimes the best idea is to say nothing—to keep quiet.

■ **Be clear.** It is important to explain your ideas clearly. When you don't understand your friend's ideas, ask for an explanation. This will help you avoid misunderstandings.

■ **Don't interrupt.** We all like to talk, but listening is important, too. When you and a friend have a problem, listen to your friend. Pay attention and don't interrupt!

■ **Try to understand other ideas.** Problems sometimes happen when two people have different ideas or opinions. One person's ideas are never all right, and the other person's ideas are never all wrong. Probably, some ideas from both people are right. Right or wrong, all of the ideas are important. Think about your friend's ideas and try to understand them.

■ **Think about solutions, not problems.** When it is hard to see the solution to a problem, people sometimes only think about the problem. Try not to think about the problem. Think about solutions! Ask yourself, What can we do to solve the problem?

No one wants to have misunderstandings. These six simple rules really can help you solve your communication problems. Can you remember the rules? No problem!



A) Now, answer the following questions. Choose the BEST answer, (A), (B), or (C):

1. What is the meaning of “**Talk it out!**”?
A) Talk about it. B) Take it out. C) Talk about friend.
2. “...something bad or mean” – the meaning of the word “**mean**” is
A) meaning of. B) offensive. C) a device.
3. How often can words hurt a relationship?
A) Sometimes B) Never C) Always
4. Is it always a good idea to stay quiet?
A) Yes, of course. B) No, not always. C) Only when you aren’t angry.
5. When should you ask for explanation?
A) When your friend’s ideas are unclear.
B) When you avoid misunderstanding.
C) Whenever you communicate with your friend.
6. Is listening as important as talking?
A) No, talking is more important.
B) Yes, talking is more important.
C) Yes, it is.
7. “Pay attention and don’t interrupt!” – the word “interrupt” means
A) get angry at him.
B) let him finish talking.
C) go away.
8. You can avoid problems by
A) trying to understand other ideas.
B) listening and keeping quiet.
C) not communicating with others at all.
9. One person’s ideas are
A) never all right.
B) are sometimes rights, but mostly are wrong.
C) are sometimes right and sometimes wrong.
10. What should be done when it is hard to see the solution to a problem?
A) people sometimes only think about the problem.
B) Think about what can be done to solve it.
C) Try not to think about the problem.



B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or DOESN'T SAY (DS); Tick (✓) as appropriate:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The article states only 6 communication rules for friends and family. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 2. There are 10 other communication rules for bosses and other people | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 3. Communication is the most important part of life. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 4. "to get along with friends and family" means to be in good terms with them. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 5. When you discuss small problems you can avoid the large ones. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 6. To be honest is enough to avoid angry people's reaction. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 7. People say bad words only when they speak loudly. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 8. Explaining does not clear misunderstanding. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 9. You should invite your friend to a meal and then discuss the problem. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 10. It is a problem if you can't remember the rules. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |



Answer **ONLY TWO (2)** of the following questions: **Do NOT answer all.**

Q.2) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions in clear and neat handwriting:

1) What type of rules are discussed in the article?

.....
.....

2) Why are those rules very important?

.....
.....

3) **“Talk it out !”**–Does this advice mean to express your feelings to your friend?

.....
.....

4) Why would some people want to say something bad or mean?

.....
.....

5) **“This is dangerous”** – What does the word “This” refer to?

.....
.....

6) How should you explain your ideas when you don’t understand your friend’s ideas?

.....
.....

7) How important is it to listen?

.....
.....

8) How often do problems happen when two people have the same ideas or opinions?

.....
.....

9) Which ideas are important, the right ideas or the wrong ideas?

.....
.....

10) How many of us want to have misunderstandings?

.....
.....



Q.3) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The second rule in the article may help you.

(1) tend to	(2) risky	(3) damage	(4) annoyed	(5) truthful
(6) silent	(7) for good	(8) as well	(9) solution	(10) rude

Be _____, but be kind _____. Angry people sometimes _____ say something bad or _____. This is _____. Words can hurt people, and they can _____ a relationship _____. When you get _____, think before you speak. And remember, sometimes the best _____ is to say nothing – to keep _____,

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Q.4) Match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:

Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

1	A very important part of life is
2	The six communication rules
3	It's good to express your feelings
4	Communicate
5	Think before you speak
6	To avoid misunderstanding,
7	A person's ideas are never all right
8	Right ideas and wrong ideas are
9	Think and try to understand
10	Follow the six rules

A	is the first rule of communication.
B	ask for explanation
C	important all the same.
D	can help us get along with friends and family.
E	your friend's ideas.
F	communication.
G	to solve your communication problems.
H	when you have a problem with a friend.
I	and they are never all wrong, too.
J	when you get angry.

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____ 9. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____ 10. _____

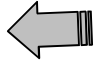
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Goodluck !

Full Name: _____ Reg. No. _____ TIME: 2 HRS

مهم جداً:

يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions on page 2 / 3:

Fashion

American Beauty

The 20th century was a time of great change in the U.S. With every change in the country, the ideal of female beauty also changed. Fashion, cosmetics, and advertising companies influenced these changes. They gave¹ women new ideals to dream about, and lots of new products to buy.

The Early 20th Century



Early in the century, Charles Dana Gibson, an artist, created the "Gibson Girl." The Gibson Girl was tall and thin, and her hair was high on top of her head. She wore² a long skirt with a very small waist. Women looked at Gibson Girl pictures in magazine ads. They liked this ideal and wanted to match it. They wanted to buy clothes and style their hair like the pictures.

In the 1920s women had more freedom,³ so the ideal changed to match. For the first time, hair and skirts were short. The ideal—the *flapper*—was thin and boyish.⁴ In magazines and movies, flappers wore make-up. Women started to use the same makeup, and cosmetics companies started to grow!

Mid 20th Century

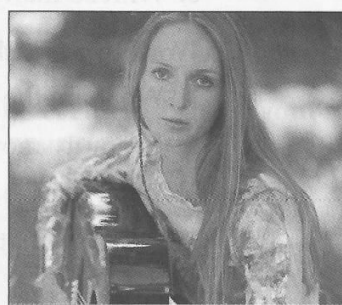


When American men returned from World War II, many people married and started families. At this time, a curvy, soft body was the ideal. The fashion was tight sweaters and skirts with small waists. Women used a lot of make-up and beauty products. Movie star Marilyn Monroe fit the ideal perfectly.

At this time, advertising started to have a greater influence because of television. TV commercials used ideals of female beauty to sell many types of products—cosmetics, cleaning products, and cars!

Late 20th Century and Today

In the 1960s and 70s, young people wanted to try a different kind of life. Young women wanted more freedom. In clothing, jeans were the fashion. In cosmetics, the "natural" look was popular—less makeup and straight hair. The ideal body was thin again.



At the end of twentieth century, there wasn't just one ideal of female beauty. This is also true today. Women usually find their own style now. With so many choices today, each woman can be her own ideal!



A) Now, answer ONLY TEN (10) QUESTIONS from the following.

Choose the correct answer, (A), (B), or (C):

1. What happened in the twentieth century in the U.S.?
A) A tremendous change
B) A spacious change.
C) A minor change.
2. "..., the ideal of female beauty also changed." Line 2 – the word ideal means
A) symbol
B) standard
C) misunderstanding
3. The early 20th century begins at approximately
A) 1990
B) 1970
C) 1910
4. "*She wore a long skirt with a very small waist*". This means
A) the skirt had a very small waist.
B) the girl had a very small waist.
C) the skirt was as small as the waist.
5. What does "**boyish**" mean?
A) A kind of fashion.
B) Thin and short.
C) Similar to a boy.
6. Many American men started families after World War.
A) the second
B) the next
C) number two
7. Who fit the fashion perfectly?
A) All women who used a lot of make-up.
B) Cosmetics companies.
C) Film star Marilyn Monroe.
8. What caused advertising to have greater effect on people ?
A) TV.
B) Using ideals of female beauty.
C) Selling many types of products.



9. When did jeans become the fashion?

- A) Young women wanted more freedom.
- B) Before the natural look became popular.
- C) In the 1960s and 70s.

10. The “natural” look of women is

- A) the appearance without cosmetics.
- B) the appearance with a thin body.
- C) the non-appearance.

11. Nowadays, there is no ideal of female beauty because

- A) advertising has become less.
- B) there aren't enough cosmetics companies.
- C) there are so many choices for women.

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B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT MENTIONED (NM); Tick (✓) as appropriate:

Answer ONLY TEN (10) QUESTIONS:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. With only some changes in the U.S. the ideal of female beauty changed. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 2. Fashion, cosmetics, and advertising companies had their effect on the 20 th century changes in the U.S. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 3. Shampoo was one of the new cosmetic products. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 4. Charles Dana Gibson was the Gibson Girl's father. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 5. Women wanted to imitate the Gibson Girl. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 6. Cosmetics companies produced makeup. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 7. A curvy, soft body was the ideal in mid 20th. century | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 8. Red garments were the most popular. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 9. Without television advertising would have had less influence on people. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 10. Curly hair was the fashion in the 1960s and 70s. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 11. Women do not follow ideals of beauty these days. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |

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Answer ONLY TWO (2) of the following questions:

Q.2) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

1) What influenced the changes in the twentieth century in the U.S.?

.....
.....

2) What was the Gibson Girl like?

.....
.....

3) Where did American women see Gibson Girl?

.....
.....

4) “In the 1920s women had more freedom, so the ideal changed ***to match***.” – to “***match***” what?

.....
.....

5) What name was given to the ideal of beauty in the 1920s?

.....
.....

6) What caused advertising to have greater influence in the mid-twentieth century?

.....
.....

7) How were many types of cosmetics, cleaning products, and cars sold?

.....
.....

8) What was the ideal body like in the 1960s and 70s?

.....
.....

9) Last paragraph – “..., *there wasn’t just one ideal of female beauty*.” – Does this mean that the ideal of female beauty is not fashionable anymore?

.....
.....

10) Why is it possible for each woman today to be her own ideal?

.....
.....



Q.3) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The first column of the article on page 1 may help you.

(1) looked like	(2) set	(3) boost	(4) designer	(5) advertisements
(6) put on	(7) imitate	(8) admired	(9) films	(10) agree with

Charles Dana Gibson, a _____, created the “Gibson Girl.” The Gibson Girl was tall and thin, and her hair was high on top of her head. She _____ a long skirt with a very small waist. Women looked at Gibson Girl pictures in magazine _____. They _____ this ideal and wanted to _____ it. They wanted to buy clothes and _____ their hair like the pictures. In the 1920s women had more freedom, so the ideal changed to _____ it. For the first time, hair and skirts were short. The ideal – the flapper – was thin and _____ a boy. In magazines and _____, flappers wore make-up. Women started to use the same makeup, and cosmetics companies started to _____.

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Q.4) Match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:

Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

1	The ideal of female beauty changed
2	Changes in the U.S. were influenced by
3	Women liked the ideal and
4	Hair and skirts were short
5	After returning from World War II,
6	Curvy, soft body was the ideal
7	Because of television,
8	To sell many types of products,
9.	Jeans were the fashion
10	Less makeup and straight hair

A	wanted to match the pictures of the Gibson Girl.
B	American men got married and started families.
C	in the middle of 20 th century.
D	TV commercials used ideals of female beauty.
E	advertising started to have a greater influence.
F	indicated the natural look.
G	with every change in the country.
H	late in the twentieth century.
I	in the 1920s.
J	fashion, cosmetics and advertising companies.

1.	_____	3.	_____	5.	_____	7.	_____	9.	_____
2.	_____	4.	_____	6.	_____	8.	_____	10.	_____

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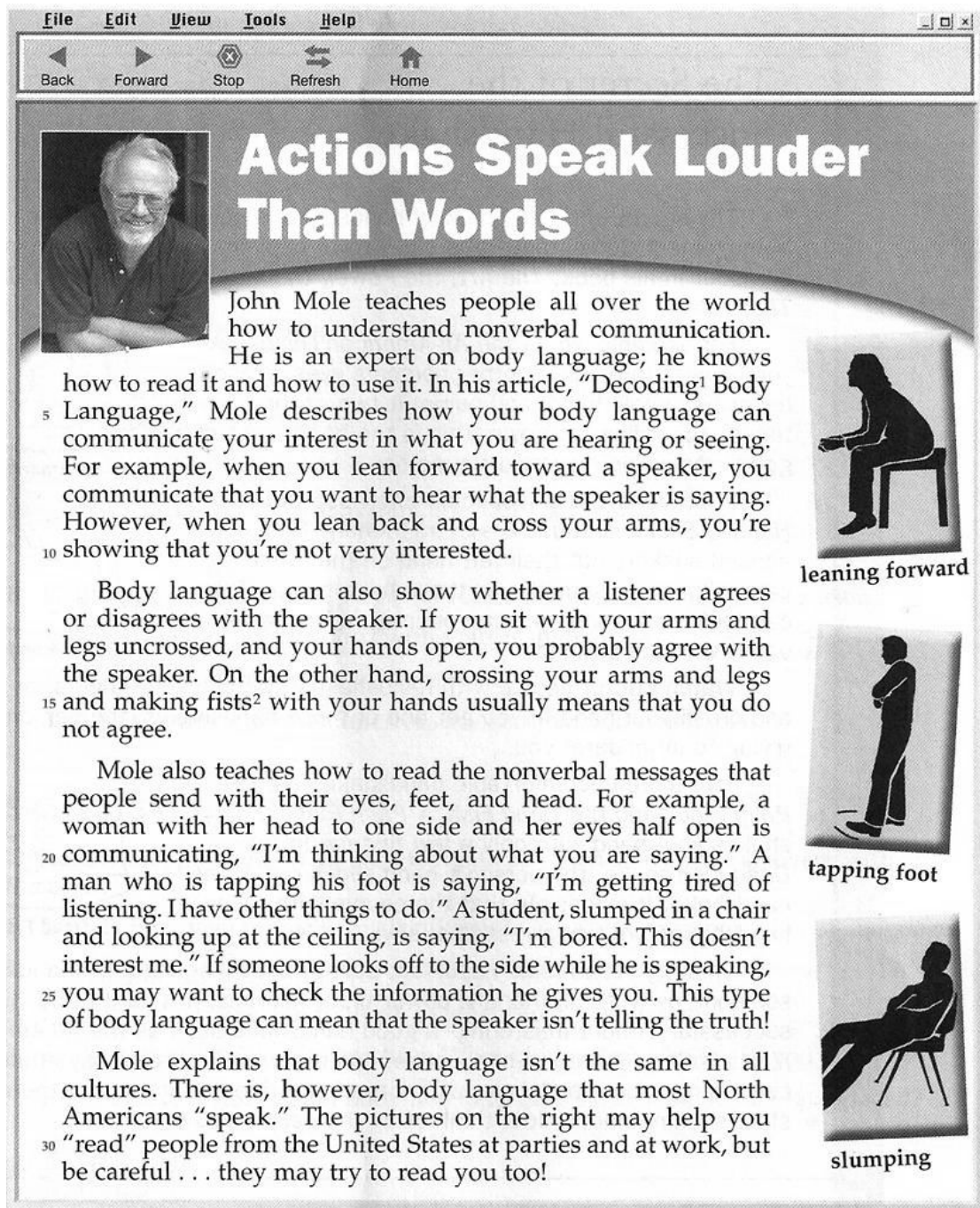
Good Luck !

Full Name: _____

Reg. No. _____

TIME: 2 Hours

Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:



File Edit View Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

John Mole teaches people all over the world how to understand nonverbal communication. He is an expert on body language; he knows how to read it and how to use it. In his article, "Decoding¹ Body Language," Mole describes how your body language can communicate your interest in what you are hearing or seeing. For example, when you lean forward toward a speaker, you communicate that you want to hear what the speaker is saying. However, when you lean back and cross your arms, you're showing that you're not very interested.

Body language can also show whether a listener agrees or disagrees with the speaker. If you sit with your arms and legs uncrossed, and your hands open, you probably agree with the speaker. On the other hand, crossing your arms and legs and making fists² with your hands usually means that you do not agree.

Mole also teaches how to read the nonverbal messages that people send with their eyes, feet, and head. For example, a woman with her head to one side and her eyes half open is communicating, "I'm thinking about what you are saying." A man who is tapping his foot is saying, "I'm getting tired of listening. I have other things to do." A student, slumped in a chair and looking up at the ceiling, is saying, "I'm bored. This doesn't interest me." If someone looks off to the side while he is speaking, you may want to check the information he gives you. This type of body language can mean that the speaker isn't telling the truth!

Mole explains that body language isn't the same in all cultures. There is, however, body language that most North Americans "speak." The pictures on the right may help you "read" people from the United States at parties and at work, but be careful . . . they may try to read you too!

leaning forward

tapping foot

slumping



A) Now, Choose the **BEST ANSWER**, (A), (B), or (C):

1. The title of the article means
 - A) words are quieter than actions.
 - B) actions are more effective than words.
 - C) actions are more complex than words
2. Line 2 – What does “**nonverbal communication**” mean?
 - A) Not expressed in spoken words.
 - B) Communication without using verbs.
 - C) Expressed in written words.
3. John Mole can decode body language because
 - A) he is an expert.
 - B) everyone is using body language.
 - C) he wrote an article about body language.
4. Leaning forward toward a speaker indicates that
 - A) you want to speak louder.
 - B) the speaker is speaking loudly.
 - C) you are interested in what the speaker is saying.
5. The word “**whether**” in line 11 can be replaced by
 - A) unless
 - B) if
 - C) why
6. Line 12 - “**If you sit with your arms and legs uncrossed,**” means that
 - A) your arms and legs are put on one another.
 - B) your arms and legs are separated.
 - C) your arms and legs are crossed.
7. Is it possible to make fists with the feet?
 - A) No, it isn't.
 - B) Yes, it is.
 - C) Sometimes it is possible.
8. How do people send nonverbal messages?
 - A) By leaning forward or backward, crossing or uncrossing their arms and legs.
 - B) By using their eyes, feet, and head.
 - C) All answers in A and B are right.



9. Line 25 - “..., ***you may want to check the information he gives you.***”

– Why check the information he gives you?

- A) Because he may be telling the truth.
- B) Because he may be stupid.
- C) Because he may be lying.

10. Which sentence do you think best describes the body language:

- A) Body language can be perfectly understood all over the world.
- B) Body language is used by all people, but its meanings differ according to cultures.
- C) Body language uses the same organs of the human body everywhere.

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B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT MENTIONED (NM); *Tick (✓) as appropriate:*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The word “ <i>Actions</i> ” in the title represents body language in the article. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 2. John Mole is the only expert on body language in the world. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 3. Moving your fingers rapidly shows that you are anxious. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 4. Leaning back and crossing your arms shows that you’re not interested. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 5. Body language can only show if the listener agrees or disagrees with the speaker. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 6. Crossing arms and legs and making fists with the hands is a sign of disagreement. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 7. John Mole gives lectures about body language at Harvard University. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 8. Line 20 – “ <i>I’m thinking about what you are saying.</i> ” means “ <i>I’m doubtful</i> ”. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 9. If someone is lying, it is likely that he looks off to the side while he is speaking. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |
| 10. All North Americans can decode body language. | T ____ F ____ NM ____ |

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Answer ONLY TWO (2) of the following questions:

Q.2) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

1) In what field of knowledge does John Mole has experience?

.....
.....

2) Why is it said that John Mole is an expert on body language?

.....
.....

3) What does the word ***“decoding”*** mean?

.....
.....

4) Explain how you would ***“cross your arms”***.

.....
.....

5) What sign of body language shows that the listener agrees with the speaker?

.....
.....

6) Line 15 – What does ***“making fists”*** mean?

.....
.....

7) How do people send nonverbal messages?

.....
.....

8) Which sentence describes the head when it is turned to one side?

.....
.....

9) Line 23 - Does the student actually speak and say, ***“I’m bored. This doesn’t interest me.”***?

.....
.....

10) Line 30 - How is it possible to “read” people?

.....
.....



Q.3) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The first paragraph of the article on page 1 may help you.

(1) make use of	(2) educates	(3) instance	(4) decode	(5) but
(6) explains	(7) keen	(8) specialist	(9) demonstrating	(10) pass on

John Mole _____ people all over the world on how to _____ nonverbal communication. He is a _____ in body language. He knows how to read it and _____ it. In this article, "Decoding Body Language", Mole _____ how your body language can _____ your interest in what you are hearing or seeing. For _____, when you lean forward toward a speaker, you communicate that you want to hear what the speaker is saying. _____ when you lean back and cross your arms, you are _____ that you are not very _____.

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Continue to the next pages



Q.4) Match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:

Write the correct LETTER (A-K) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

No. 3 is an example

1	The word “ Actions ” in the title refers to
2	Because he is an expert on body language, ...
3	People all over the world are taught
4	Decoding body language is
5	Your interest is communicated in ...
6	Whether a listener agrees or disagrees, ...
7	People send nonverbal messages using...
8	How can a woman express her doubt?
9	Looking off to the side while speaking is ...
10	“ I’m bored. This doesn’t interest me”
11	Body language is not the same because

A	understanding the meaning of body actions.
B	what you are hearing or seeing.
C	their eyes, feet and head.
D	a sign of not telling the truth.
E	“I’m slumping in a chair and looking up at the ceiling.”
F	body language
G	how to understand nonverbal communication.
H	cultures are different.
I	can be decoded from his body language.
J	he knows how to read it and how to use it.
K	By turning her head to one side and half-open her eyes.

1. _____
2. _____
3. G
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Good Luck !



SUBJECT: Comprehension Exam / 4th. Semester

Time: 2 HRS

Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

The Painful Truth About the Painless Cure: Medical Quackery in the United States

THE MEDICINE SHOW

Quacks, or phony doctors, were very common in the United States in the 1800s and early 1900s. They put on "medicine shows," where the audience watched someone dance or sing until the "doctor" came on stage. The quack told the audience he had a medicine that would take care of all their medical problems. To make the audience believe him, the quack always asked someone in the audience to try the "medicine." That person (who secretly worked for the quack) drank some, and after a few seconds shouted out, "I'm cured!" This made the medicine seem like a fast and easy cure—a quick fix—so people bought bottle after bottle.

QUACKERY'S SUCCESS

Quackery flourished¹ in the United States from the 1860s to the 1920s because of the growth of the urban population—more and more people were moving to the cities. This meant that diseases could spread quickly from person to person. People were scared, so they bought anything they thought would protect or cure them.

THE DANGERS

In most cases, quacks' medicines were only dangerous because people took them instead of going to real doctors. Sometimes, however, the medicines were deadly. Quacks added ingredients such as opium (a powerful drug) and radium (a radioactive element) to their bottles. Some people got sicker after taking the medicine, and some people died. Of course, the quacks took no responsibility for the deaths. They said, "Well, the medicine worked for awhile, but poor so-and-so was just too sick."

GOVERNMENT ACTION

It took many years for the U.S. government to take strong action against quacks. Finally in 1938, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act made it illegal to sell a false medicine or lie about its ingredients. That made quackery against the law. By the early 1960s, all drug manufacturers had to prove that their products were safe and effective.

QUACKERY TODAY

In the 21st century the quacks look different, but they're selling the same "quick fix." There are advertisements everywhere that promise fast, easy ways to lose weight, gain weight, grow hair, or become more attractive. Government health agencies warn Americans about products that advertise a "Painless Cure," or a "Secret Formula," but many people don't pay attention. They'll try anything that says it will help them feel or look better. That's why, sadly, as long as there are people who sell these phony medicines, there will always be people to buy them.



A) Now, Choose the BEST ANSWER, (A), (B), or (C):

1. Quacks were very in the United States in the 1800's and early 1900's.
A) popular
B) known
C) often
2. The person who shouts, " I'm cured", after taking the medicine
A) is telling the truth.
B) is not telling the truth.
C) doesn't work for the quack.
3. "Quackery flourished in the United States from the 1860s to the 1920s." - (**flourish**) means...
A) to begin and continue
B) to become infamous
C) to grow, to be successful
4. Why did people buy anything they thought it would protect or cure them?.
A) Because they were afraid of diseases.
B) Because of the growth of urban population.
C) Because there were too many quacks.
5. Were all the quacks' medicines deadly?
A) Yes, they were.
B) No, they were not.
C) No, but some of them were.
6. What word/s would be most suitable to replace the phrase "**so-and-so**" – Line 24 ?
A) "...,but poor **people** was just too sick."
B) "...,but poor **Mr Johns** was just too sick."
C) "...,but poor **ill** was just too sick."
7. Line 27 - "...in 1938, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act made it illegal to"
- What does "**it**" refer to in the sentence?
A) - Selling false medicine or lying about ingredients.
B) - Strong action.
C) - The law.
8. What made quackery against the law ?
A) Selling false medicine and lying about its ingredients.
B) The 1938 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
C) The phony doctors.



9. Quacks look different in the 21st. century because
- A) they sell real and effective medicines.
 - B) they do not put on “medicine shows” any more.
 - C) they have less customers.
10. There will always be people to buy phony medicines as long as
- A) the police don’t arrest them.
 - B) there are people who sell them.
 - C) there are no real medicines.

20

B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or DOESN'T SAY (DS); Tick () as appropriate:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The truth of medical quackery is painless. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 2. “...medicine that would <u>take care of</u> all their medical problems” - take care of means cure. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 3. Urban population increased because quackery flourished. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 4. Quackery flourished because there weren’t enough doctors in the United States from the 1860s to the 1920s. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 5. Some medicines were deadly because they affected the heart and the lungs. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 6. In fact, quacks were responsible for some deaths. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 7. Elements or components that enter into a mixture are called ingredients. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 8. Drug manufacturers who could not prove the safety and effectiveness of their products were sent to prison. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 9. Modern quackery depends on advertisements and not on medicine shows. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 10. “Quick fix” in the article refers to phony medicines. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |

20



Answer **ONLY THREE (3)** of the following questions:

Q.2) IN YOUR OWN WORDS, and in **NOTMORETHAN** ten sentences, write a summary of the last two paragraphs of the article on page 1. You should **KEEP THE MEANING**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

20

Q.3) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

1) What word or words can you use instead of **“very common”** in line 1 ?

.....

.....

2) Was the person telling the truth when he shouted out, **“I’m cured”**?

.....

.....

3) For how long did quackery flourish in the United States?

.....

.....

4) Why were more people moving to the cities?

.....

.....

5) Why were people scared?

.....

.....

6) Can you give other reasons for describing the quacks’ medicine as dangerous?

.....

.....

7) Were opium and radium the only ingredients that quacks add to their medicines?

.....

.....



8) What strong action did the United States government take against quacks?

.....
.....

9) (End of line 28) - “***That made quackery against the law***” – What is “**That**” –i.e. what does it refer to?

.....
.....

10) What do you think is the meaning of “quick fix”? – Explain it in your words.

.....
.....

20

Q.4) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The first paragraph of the article on page 1 may help you.

(1) spectators	(2) possessed	(3) quack	(4) health	(5) popular
(6) persuade	(7) fake	(8) set up	(9) used to	(10) moment

Quacks, or _____ doctors, were very _____ in the United States in the 1800s and early 1900s. They _____ “medicine shows,” where the _____, watched someone dance or sing until the _____ came on stage. The quack told the audience that he _____ a medicine that would take care of all their _____ problems. To _____ the audience, the quack _____ ask someone in the audience to try the “medicine.” That person (who secretly worked for the quack) drank some, and after a _____ shouted out, “I’m cured!”

20

Continue to the next pages



Q.5) Match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:

Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

No. 3 is an example

1	Fast and easy cure
2	Quackery flourished in the United States because...
3	The painful truth about
4	All drug manufacturers had to prove that their products were safe and effective because of ...
5	Selling phony medicines will not stop as long as...
6	Radium is a dangerous element....
7	Advertisements encourage people to
8	Illegal means
9	Instead of going to real doctors, ...
10	The growth of the urban population resulted from...
11	The person who secretly worked for the quack ...

A	the 1938 Act
B	because it is radioactive
C	there are people who buy them
D	the large movement of people to the cities
E	people were scared of diseases
F	against the law
G	the painless cure
H	used to cheat people and lie to them
I	Quick fix
J	people took quacks' medicines
K	buy phony medicines

1. ____

2. ____

3. G

4. ____

5. ____

6. ____

7. ____

8. ____

9. ____

10. ____

20

Good Luck !



Conversation 1 evaluation table

Total 100	Fluency 20	Grammar 20	Pronunciation 20	Response 20	Understanding 20	Registration Number	Student Name

Teacher's name:..... Signature:.....



Conversation 1 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- What is your name?
- How old are you?
- Which country are you from?
- Which city/area do you live in?
- Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- Have you ever lived in another country?
- Have you ever met a famous person?
- How do you spend your free time?
- How long have you been studying English?
- How tall are you?
- What are your hobbies?
- What two things could you not do when you were...?
- What countries have you visited?
- When you meet someone for the first time, how do you start a conversation?

- Are you married?
- Can you tell me something about your family?

- Do you know how to describe things?
- How can you describe the following objects: Pen – table – desk – book – car – house – handbag – shoe – computer.

- Do you know how to give directions to places?
- Give me directions to the following places: the nearest supermarket – the nearest gas station – the main gate of this building.

- Do you know how to describe the location of places?
- Where are the following places located: your house – your hometown – Libya – the planet Earth.

- What day is it today?
- Can you spell the days of the week?
- What day was it yesterday?
- What day is tomorrow?
- What day is the day after tomorrow?
- What day was it yesterday?
- What day was the day before yesterday?
- Which days of the week do you have English classes?
- What is your last working day of the week?
- What day of the week is the hardest for you to spell?
- What days of the week are the weekend?
- What is the date today?
- What was the date yesterday?
- What will the date be tomorrow?

Conversation 2 evaluation table

Total 100	Fluency 20	Grammar 20	Pronunciation 20	Response 20	Understanding 20	Registration Number	Student Name

Teacher's name:..... Signature:.....



Conversation 2 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- 1- If you needed help with something, what phrases could you use?
- 2- How can you ask about the price of something? And if it is too expensive how can you haggle?
- 3- If you bought something and you want to return it, what could you say to the shop assistant?
- 4- Compare the following using these phrases: unlike, in contrast to, as opposed to, different from, whereas, like, likewise, same as, as well as, also, too, likewise:
car vs. Truck – purse vs. wallet – veil vs. headscarf – rich vs. poor – coat vs. jacket .
- 5- What phrases can you use when you want to order for food in a restaurant?
- 6- Describe the following dishes: seafood - smoked salmon – pasta – cuscus – pizza.
- 7- What phrases can you use, if you want to: make a small request, make a large request, ask for a favour.
- 8- Imagine that you were in a hotel and you were satisfied with the service, what phrases could you use to do the following: complain (politely), request action or a change, accept an apology.
- 9- What kind of phrases can you use, if you want to ask about some personal information?
- 10- How long have you been studying English language?
- 11- Describe how your English level has improved over time.
- 12- Have you ever been abroad? If yes, did you communicate in English language?
- 13- In your opinion, what is better to study English at school or pick it up by listening and speaking to native speakers?
- 14- How many countries have been to? Which one do you like the most?

[illegible]

May, 2019



Conversation 3 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

1. Imagine that I am someone with whom you would like to start a conversation. What phrases would you use to open a conversation and make a small talk.
2. What can you say to introduce a friend of yours to someone you know?
3. What can you say if you want to do the following: asking where some services are located (laundry, post office, Library, city council hall, car services garage, gas station), describing buildings.
4. Imagine that you are at some supermarket looking for some item but you do not know where it is located. What can you say to the shop assistant?
5. What can you say to do the following: ask to speak to someone, ask for information, leave a message.
6. What can you do, if you face one of the following problems: crashed your car into someone's parked vehicle, caught cheating in an exam. In your talk you must mention the following: identify the problem, describe consequences, make suggestions, ask for advices.
7. What can you say to someone who did not prepare well for his exams?
8. What can you say to trick your teacher to give you some hints about exam questions?
9. How can you explain flu symptoms to your doctor?
10. What can you say, if you want to advice someone not to do the following: driving too fast, cheating in an exam.
11. Give me clear and full instructions on how to do the following: check my email, drive a car with a manual gear shift, cook an omelette.
- 12- "What's the last movie you saw on TV? What did you think?"
- 13- "Which TV show most closely mirrors your life?"
- 14- If you weren't working here, what would you probably be doing right now?
- 15- What was your first job? Did you like it?
- 16- If you could only eat one thing for the rest of your life, what would it be?
- 17- What's the weirdest thing you've ever eaten?
- 18- Does your family have any "secret" or famous recipes?
- 19- Could you tell me how to get to
- 20- Do you know where the bank is?
- 21- Can you give directions to the nearest pharmacy?
- 22- Describe one of the following: sunglasses, hat, rug, electric fan, belt, coffee table, broom, cigarette lighter, umbrella.....
- 23- I want to quit smoking. What should I do?
- 24- I won 100,000 dollars and I don't know how to spend it. What should I do?
- 25- I gained a lot of weight in last few years. I want to lose at least 10kg. What should I do?
- 26- My child wakes up very often in the middle of the night. He sleeps usually during the day. I haven't had any good sleep for weeks. What should I do?
- 27- I have a headache. What should I do?
- 28- I need a car but I don't have enough money. What should I do?
- 29- What would you like to do in the future?
- 30- What would you do if you were rich?
- 31- What would you do if you were poor?
- 32- What would you do if you were the principal of your school?
- 33- Have you ever done something silly that you wish you had not done?



=====

Conversation 4 evaluation table

Total 100	Fluency 20	Grammar 20	Pronunciation 20	Response 20	Understanding 20	Registration Number	Student Name

Teacher's name:..... Signature:.....



=====
Conversation 4 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- 1- How can you inquire about the following: a hotel services, an acceptance letter from a university, a job at the foreign ministry.
- 2- Imagine that you are standing at the reception desk in a hotel willing to book a room for two nights, what can you say to the receptionist?
- 3- How do you do the following: improve your vocabulary, improve your pronunciation, safely cross the street, cheer up a friend if he or she failed an important test.
- 4- What do you have to say about the following: first time you drove a car, first time you travelled to another country, the last time you went shopping.
- 6- what is an opinion?
- 5- What is your opinion on the following: yourself, politics.
- 6- Do you always consider other people's opinions before making decisions?
- 7- Whose opinion do you value most?
- 8- What do you usually ask people's opinions on?
- 9- Do you have an opinion on everything? Why?
- 10- What would you like to do in the future?
- 11- What would you do if you were rich?
- 12- What would you do if you were kidnapped?
- 13- What are three wishes you have for your life?
- 14- If a classmate asked you for the answer to a question during an exam while the teacher was not looking, what would you do?
- 15- If you could speak any other language (besides English) which language would you like to speak?
- 16- Do you feel bad after you have an argument?
- 17- Do you think it is best to argue or just walk away? Shy?
- 18- What annoys you about living where you live now?
- 19- Do you get annoyed when other people display bad manners? Give some examples.
- 20- If something is annoying you, what do you usually do?
- 21- What's your opinion of yourself?
- 22- In your opinion, what is an opinion?



- =====
- 23- Is there anyone whose opinions you strongly disagree with?
- 24- Whose opinion do you value most?
- 25- Has anyone ever given you an opinion that you didn't want?
- 29- What's your opinion on life?
- 30- What's your opinion of me?
- 31- What was the last movie you saw on TV? Tell me about it (without spoiling the ending).
- 32- What is one thing you've never done but would like to do?
- 33- If you had to give up your cell-phone, your computer, or your TV, which one item would you choose to give up and why?



- 5- We have lost our way in this wood.
- 6- Ours is the green one in the corner.

Q4: The following sentences have many mistakes in the use of nouns :

-Decide if the noun should be plural.

-Write the correct plural form as necessary.

An example:

The mountain in Chile are beautiful. The mountains in Chile are beautiful.

- 1- Cat hunt mouse.
- 2- Mosquito are small insect.
- 3-Goose are larger than duck.
- 4- Everyone has eyelash.

Q5: Underline the emphatic (intensive) pronouns in the following sentences:

- 1- The prime minster himself said that he would lower taxes.
- 2- I my self made this cake.
- 3- They themselves promised to come to the party even though they had a final exam at the same time.

Q6: Identify the underlined word in the sentences as a noun, an adjective or a pronoun:

An example:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| - Eric is wearing a new <u>shirt</u> today. | Shirt noun |
| 1- I'm <u>thirsty</u> | thirsty..... |
| 2 -We have a class in this <u>room</u> every day. | room |
| 3-Steve is in Asia . <u>He</u> is traveling. | he..... |
| 4- Athens is a <u>beautiful</u> city. | beautiful..... |
| 5-I don't eat sour oranges. I don't like them. | them..... |



Q7-Find the subject " s " and verb " v" of each sentence. Also find the object " o " of the verb if the sentence has an object:

An example:

The carpenter built a table.

S V O

1-Birds fly.

2- The dog chased the cat.

3- Our guests arrived.

4- Teachers assign homework.

Good Luck



Full Name: _____ Reg. No. _____ TIME: 2 HRS

Q.1) Underline the inflectional endings in the following words:

cheaper - doing - countries - goes - likely - ended - glasses - heaviest

(24 marks)

Q.2) Identify the verb derivation in the following words, Underline the root / basic form of the verbs a - d:

a) repaint b) disbelieve c) untie d) decompose

(16 marks)

Q.3) Write one word in each gap to complete the sentences.

1. William is a white shirt.
2. I like watching scary films.
3. What you do last night?
4. When my alarm went off I dreaming about work!
5. He hasn't all of his lunch.

(10 marks)

Q.4) Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. been waiting to see a doctor for ages.
A) I'm B) I've
2. I was late because got stuck in traffic.
A) I'd B) I've
3. I think stay in tonight.
A) I'll B) I'll going to



4. By the time you get home I'll my work.
A) be finished B) have finished
5. She was tired because she'd all day.
A) been working B) was working

(10 marks)

Q.5) Write one word in each gap to complete the sentences.

1. The contracted form of 'we would' is
2. Salem got a new BMW?
3. gave you those chocolates?
4. was the film like?
5. colour looks better, blue or green?

(10 marks)

Q.6) Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. Students to take drinks into class.
A) aren't allowed B) can't
2. You've been sleeping all day. You be tired.
A) can't B) mustn't
3. I've written the report so you do it.
A) mustn't B) needn't
4. Would you picking me up?
A) like B) mind
5. We lost the match. We played better.
A) should B) should have

(10 marks)



Q.7) Write one word in each gap to complete the sentences.

1. Hyundai cars made in South Korea.
2. When I got to the garage, my car been repaired.
3. The winner should chosen very soon.
4. The criminals were caught the police.
5. The passive is more common in than in speech.

(10 marks)

Q.8) Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. A trophy to the winning team.
A) gave B) was given
2. It is that the company is losing money.
A) said B) told
3. I must a suit made for the wedding.
A) have B) had
4. The cars have to the USA.
A) to be shipped B) shipped
5. Asma loves to expensive restaurants.
A) being taken B) taking

(10 marks)

Good Luck !



:Q1: Decide which word or words are correct

- 1- I think that's thing to say.
a) a awful b) an awful c) awful
- 2- Judy goes to..... on the bus
a) work b) a work c) the work
- 3- I do not know what to do. It's problem
a) quite difficult b) a quite difficult c) quite a difficult
- 4-..... is my favourite sport
a) Golf b) a golf c) the golf
- 5-.....?5-Did you learn to play
a) violin b) a violin c) the violin
- 6- While I was in the hospital, they gave me.....
a) x-ray b) a x-ray c) an x-ray
- 7- I might listen to.....
a) radio b) radios c) the radio
- 8- Why do they always play music?
a) so terrible b) such terrible c) such a terrible.
- 9- John opened a drawer and took out.....
a) Photos b) a photos c) some photos
- 10- We need to protect from pollution
a) environment b) some environment c) the environment

Q2: Put in both / either / neither:

- 1-Ann has got two sisters..... sisters are married.
- 2- There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like..... of them.
- 3-It was a very good football match. teams played well.
- 4- I read two books but book was interesting.
- 5-Is your friend English or American? She's Australian.
- 6- We went away for two days but the weather wasn't very good.It rained on.....days.
- 7-I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want? It doesn't matter which one.



- 8- I invited Jack and Jill to my party but..... of them came.
9-Do you go to work by car or by bus? I always walk.
10- cups are empty.

Q3: All of the following sentences contain mistakes. Correct these mistakes:

An example: Alaska is large than Texas.

Alaska is larger than Texas.

- 1- Alaska is largest state in the United States.
2-Texas is the larger from France in land area.
3-Old shoes are usually more comfortable that new shoes.
4- My running shoes are the more comfortable shoes I own.
5- The weather today is more bad than the weather yesterday.....
6- Henry is taller player in our basketball team.....

Q4:Put in some or any:

- 1-I'm going to buy eggs.
2- They didn't make mistakes.
3-I can pay. I 'v got money.
4- There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
5-Have you got brothers and sisters?
6-There aren't shops in this part of the town.

Q5:Choose the correct answer:

- 1-I was very hungry. I ate food
a-many b- little c- much d- a few
2- students will pass the test. It is very easy.
a- Few b- Some c- A few d- Many
3- Fortunately, ... people died in the terrible accident
a- many b- some c- few d- a few
4-Hurry up! We have got time.
a-many b- much c- little d- a few



Q1: Put in the correct word

- 1- Two people were injured in the accident.(serious / seriously)
- 2-The driver of the car had injured. (serious / seriously)
- 3- I think you behaved very..... (selfish / selfishly)
- 4- Rose is upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)
- 5-There was a change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
- 6- Everybody at the party was dressed. (colorful / colorfully)
- 7-Linda likes wearing clothes. (colorful / colorfully)
- 8- Liz fell and hurt herself quite(bad / badly) .
- 9- Joy says he didn't do well at school because he was taught
(bad/ badly)
- 10-Don't go up the ladder, it doesn't look..... (safe / safely)

Q2: Decide which word is correct:

- 1-I can't find my keys. I had them a minute
a- before b- ago c- behind d- back
- 2- Are these pictures..... sale?
a- at b- from c- in d-on
- 3-I've lived here..... last year.
a-after b- by c- for d-since
- 4-What is the difference a boat and a ship?
a-from b- between c- under d- with



Q3: Complete the sentences using these verbs in the correct form) + preposition

Believe, concentrate, divide, fill, happen, insist, invite, succed, drove into, look

- 1-I wanted to go alone, but my friends..... coming with me
- 2- I haven't seen Mike for ages. I wonder what has..... him
- 3- We've been the party, but unfortunately we can't go
- 4- It's a very large house. It's four apartments
- 5- I don't ghosts. I think people imagine that they see them
- 6- Steve gave me an empty bucket and told me to..... it.....
water
- 7-I was driving a long when the car in front stopped suddenly. I couldn't stop in time
and..... the back of it
- 8- Don't try and do two things.....one thing at a time
- 9- It wasn't easy, but in the end we finding a solution to the
problem
- 10-You can the information you want in any encyclopedia.

Q4-Complete the sentences using an appropriate phrasal verbs from the following: hurry up, turn down, came off, pick up, get up, come on

- 1- Fortunately the plan
- 2- Why did you Such a good offer?
- 3- I usually Late on Sundays.
- 4-..... . We haven't got much time.
- 5- Mark the cassette and put it in the player.
- 6-....., We're going now.



Q5- Put words in the right order to form a statement:

- 1- I / love / really / these/ trousers.
- 2- already / I 've / paid / the bill.
- 3- enough/ isn't / loud / the alarm.
- 4- didn't / enough / sell / they / tickets.
- 5- enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm.

Good Luck

TIME: 2 HRS

الزمن: ساعتان

مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Answer question No. 2 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY THREE of the remaining questions :

Q.1) Circle the correct answer (A, B or C):

- a) The humorous or satirical imitation of a serious piece of literature or writing is known as
A) myth. B) parody. C) tragedy
- b) Prose written in plays aims to be
A) comic or fictional B) short and expressive. C) dramatic and eventful.
- c) The use of exaggeration for dramatic effect is called
A) imagery. B) ballad. C) hyperbole
- d) A 'protagonist' is a character in a literary work.
A) vague B) secondary C) primary
- e) A is a comedy that aims at entertaining the audience through situations that are highly exaggerated and improbable
A) farce B) setting C) narrative

Q.2) a)What is drama?

b) List and give a brief explanation of at least three types/ genres of drama.

Q.3) List only three general features of the Elizabethan Drama.

Q.4) What is meant by the term “dramatic conventions”?



Q.5) Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Tick (✓) as appropriate:

a)	'Dramaturgy' is a clever technique used by writers to let the audience deduce the writer's aim of the story.	T	F
b)	Drama is a type of a play written for theatres only.	T	F
c)	Women were allowed to act during the Elizabethan era.	T	F
d)	Most English drama was based on two ancient genres: mystery plays and morality plays.	T	F
e)	Playwrights like Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson flourished during the Elizabethan era	T	F

Good Luck !

TIME: 2 HRS

الزمن: ساعتان

مهم جداً:



يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then chooseto answer ONLY TWO of the remaining questions :

- Q.1)** How did fiction as a literary genre develop throughout the centuries. Give applicable examples of poetry or prose where applicable.
- Q.2)** Fiction can take place in the present day, the future, or the past. Discuss this topic explaining why it is accessible for writers to compose fiction narratives.
- Q.3)** The literary work that is totally or partly based on imagination is referred to as “fictional prose”. Discuss comparing briefly fiction to other types of prose.
- Q.4)** The industrial revolution in Europe, with its new sciences and discoveries drew a dividing line between the old and modern forms of fiction. How is that?

Good Luck !



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Q1- What is meant by ‘paraphrasing’?

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Q2- When quoting more than five lines, some rules should be applied, what are they?

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Q3- What is the difference between skimming and critical reading?

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Q4- What are the parts of an essay?

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Q5- Explain the following:

A- Audience

B- Purpose

C- Tone



Q1- What is the difference between input and output ?

Q2-. What is meant by interaction?

Q3- Briefly explain these terms: recast, feedback.

Q4- The following are facets of cognitive ability, choose one and talk about it in brief.

– intelligence

- language aptitude

- memory

Full Name: _____

Reg. No. _____

TIME: 90 Minutes

Q.1) Put these words into their right category. Note that some of them may fall into more than one category.

The first one is an **example**.

Word	Category 1	Category 2
Record	Noun	Verb
been		
well		
travel		
security		
without		

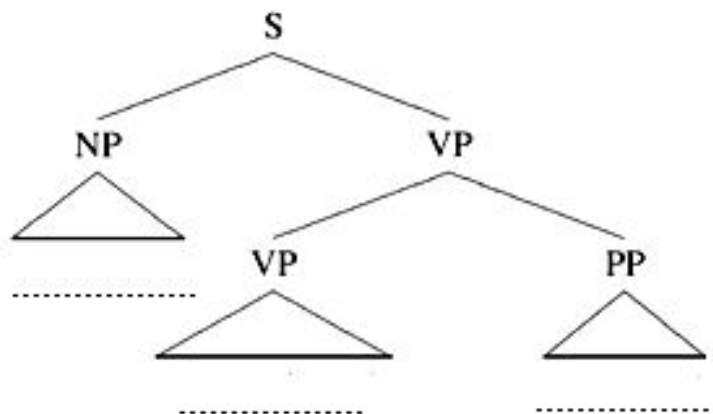
Word	Category 1	Category 2
hard		
lead		
going		
suggested		
to		

Q.2) Define the following syntactic categories, giving an example for each:

- a) Noun Phrase b) Verb Phrase c) Prepositional Phrase d) Adjective Phrase
e) Transitive Verb f) Constituent g) Auxiliary Verb

Q.3) Study the structure of this sentence then distribute its parts according to the labels of the tree structure below:

The teacher met his students in the class.





Q.4) Look at the following sentence then answer the question below:

“The ball sang a student” – The sentence is semantically meaningless.

Analyse it from a syntactical point of view and explain if it is grammatically a well-formed sentence.

Q.5) Look at these sentences and decide what part of speech should occupy the blank in each one.

Use:

N (for Noun)	Adv. (for Adverb)
Det. (for Determiner)	PP (for Prepositional Phrase)
V (for Verb)	Aux (for Auxiliary)
A (for Adjective)	Pro (for Pronoun)
TV (for Transitive Verb)	IV (for Intransitive Verb)

EXAMPLE:

- He behaved very Adv..

1. _____ books are interesting.
2. The store is full _____ goods.
3. He was running right in front of me then he suddenly _____.
4. _____ they arrived ?
5. Who is _____ to do it?
6. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
7. She feels _____.
8. _____ is the matter?
9. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
10. Of course he’s a _____ driver if he drives _____.
11. You _____ take this one or _____ other.
12. He _____ a new mobile phone. _____ was a Samsung.

Good Luck !

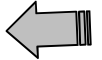


Full Name: _____ Reg. No. _____

TIME: 2 HRS

الزمن: ساعتان

مهم جداً:
يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY TWO of the remaining questions :

- Q.1)** Rees (1973) maintains that literature is, "writing which expresses and communicates thought, feelings and attitudes towards life".
In not more than 10 lines, discuss the above quotation giving any additional definitions of literature from other perspectives that you've studied.
- Q.2)** List the characteristics that distinguish literature from other things written in the fields of Politics, Law, Biology or Economics.?
- Q.3)** What is meant by a literary genre? Give the names of three types of genres with a short definition for each type.
- Q.4)** How is poetry different from prose? Remember to mention the characteristics of these two types of literature.
- Q.5)** What is meant by the climax of a narrative?

Good Luck !



Choose **four of the following questions and answer them**

Q1- what are the three parts of a basic essay?

Q2- A five-paragraph essay introduction has three elements, what are they?

Q3- What is a cause and effect essay?

Q4- The referencing below is incorrect, re-write them correctly.

- Collins, Britain. Abbott, (1981) Gerry and Winger, Peter. The Teaching of English as an International Language.
- English for Libya. Adrain, D, and Richard Harrison,. (1999).. Granet, Britain.

Q5- There are two sentences that disrupt the unity of the following paragraph, find and delete them.

Credit cards are convenient, but *dangerous*. People often get them in order to make large purchases easily without saving up lots of money in advance. Saving money is important. This is especially helpful for purchases like cars, kitchen appliances, etc., that you may need to get without delay. However, this convenience comes at a *high price*: interest rates. Interest rates vary from bank to bank. The more money you put on your credit card, the more the bank or credit union will *charge* you for that convenience. If you're not careful, credit card debt can quickly *break the bank* and leave you in very *dire* economic circumstances!



Answer all the following questions:

Q.1. Write (T) next to the true statements and (F) next to the false statements:

- a. Applied linguistics is mainly the study of English sounds and how these sounds are produced.
- b. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems.
- c. Applied linguists study the structure of languages sentences.
- d. Applied linguists study real-world problems in which language is a central issue.

Q.2. What kind of activities are involved in doing applied linguistics?

Q.3. What is the difference between language acquisition and language learning?

Q.4. In less than 200 words explain why studying applied linguistics is important?

Q.5. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems. Explain.

Good luck to you all



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Answer five questions ONLY

Q. 1. Define theoretical linguistics then explain the difference between theoretical and applied linguistics.

Q. 2. In the Cognitive Approach there are two key commitments: these are the generalisation commitment and the cognitive commitment. Discuss these two commitments.

Q. 3. Structural linguistics involves collecting a corpus of utterances and then attempting to classify all of the elements of the corpus at their different linguistic levels: the phonemes, morphemes, lexical categories, noun phrases, verb phrases, and sentence types. Explain.

Q.4. With examples, explain the difference between free morphemes and bound morphemes.

Q.5. Syntax is the part of linguistics which studies sentence structure. Explain.

Q.6. Give the tree structure for the following sentence: John saw Mary at work.

Q. 7. In semantics sentence (a) entails sentence (b), explain.

(a) John murdered the president.

(b) The president is dead.

Good luck to you all



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Student name:..... Registration No.....

Q.1. Write (T) next to true statements and (F) next to false statements. 25 marks

- a) The study of translation as an academic subject has only really begun in the past 10 years ().
- b) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the 1950s and 1960s ().
- c) Area-restricted theories of translation are restricted to specific languages or groups of languages and/or cultures ().
- d) Translation aids include dictionaries, grammars and information technology ().
- e) Text-type restricted theories are linguistic theories that have been restricted to a specific level of (normally) the word or sentence ().

Q.2. Briefly discuss the importance of Nida's word. 15 marks

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Q.3. According to Newmark (1981) what is communicative translation. 20 marks

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Q.4. Choose the correct to complete the following statements: 25 marks

- a) Equivalence and the principle of are keystones of Nida's theory of translation.
 - A. equivalent effect
 - B. communicative translation effect
 - C. literary translation effect
- b) Intersemiotic translation, or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of of non-verbal sign systems.
 - A. words
 - B. signs
 - C. tools
- c) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the.....
 - A. 1950s and 1960s
 - B. 1850s and 1860s
 - C. 2050s and 2026s
- d) Descriptive translation studies describes existing.....
 - A. texts
 - B. translations
 - C. signs
- e) is the evaluation of translations, including the marking of student translations and the reviews of published translations.
 - A. translation criticism
 - B. translation aids
 - C. translation exams

Q.5. Philosophical texts contain specialized terminologies and experimental structures. What form do you think a philosophical translation of a philosophical text might take? 15 marks

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Q1- The following situations sometimes occur when using teaching aids. What should teachers do to avoid them?

For example: The teaching aid does not seem to be effective.

- The teaching aid could be unsuitable for the students' level or age. Teachers should check that the aid is suitable for the students' level and age and that it is related to the topic in hand.

The teacher fails to operate the equipment properly.

- 1- The students are more interested in the equipment than in the topic being taught.
- 2- The equipment needs time to be set up.
- 3- A technical problem interrupts the lesson.

Q2- Why do you think that teaching aids are important for teaching?

Q3- CD player is one of the teaching aids (sources) used in classrooms. Mention two of its advantages and two disadvantages.

Q4- Teaching aids are classified into three categories. What are they? Give example for each.

Q5- When can a teaching aid be useless?



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Answer five questions ONLY

Q.1. Indicate whether the statements below True or False:

- a) A dictionary is a reference book about sentences.
- b) Words are arranged in dictionaries in alphabetical order.
- c) Lexemes that share the same spelling and pronunciation, but have a different etymology, are termed homonyms.
- d) Nouns represent the action, event or state that the sentence is about.

Q.2. What variants do the following lexemes have?

- a) Sing c) Play
- b) Talk d) Smile

Q.3. With examples, discuss the four large classes of English words.

Q.4. What is the difference between thematic and alphabetic format in presenting material in reference books?

Q.5. A thematic presentation can help learners of English as a second or foreign language in at least two ways. Explain.

Q.6. Fill in the blanks in the following statements:

- a) One of the most important tasks of a lexicographer is to capture the of a word.
- b) When a word is 'borrowed' from another language and added to the vocabulary, it is a
.....
- c) A distinction is often drawn between the 'denotation' of a word and its
- d) Some adjective lexemes in English have a 'comparative' and a form.

Good luck to you all



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Q.1. Indicate whether the statements below are **True** or **False**:

- a) Morphemes which precede the root are called prefixes. ()
- b) Morphemes which follow the root are called suffixes. ()
- c) Morphology is the study of sound assimilation. ()
- d) Roots and affixes can all be free morphemes. ()

Q.2. Here are ten adjectives. What verbs can be formed from them by prefixation, suffixation or conversion, and how many of these verbs are lexical items?

Full – poor – long – active – humble – empty – rich – short

Q.3. Choose the correct phrase.

- a) English spelling is (erratic – predictable).
- b) Words are composed of (morphemes – diphthongs).
- c) The root of the word *helpful* is (ful – help).
- d) The morpheme *ness* in the word *helpfulness* is a (free – bound) morpheme.

Q.4. Discuss the grammatical structure of the following, and whether each one is a phrase or a compound word:

income tax rate - high tax rate - value added tax - goods and services tax

Q.5. With examples, discuss the following terms:

- a) Prefix
- b) Suffix
- c) Morpheme
- d) Allomorph



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Oral practice evaluation table

Total 100	Fluency 20	Grammar 20	Pronunciation 20	Response 20	Understanding 20	Registration Number	Student Name

Teacher's name:..... Signature:.....



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Oral practice Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

GLOBAL WARMIN & INVIRONMENT

- 1- What comes to mind when you think of global warming?
- 2- Do you think human activity is responsible for global warming? Explain.
- 3- What most concerns you about global warming?
- 4- Do you think you have already experienced the effects of global warming?
- 5- How will global warming change our lives?
- 6- Do you think global warming could destroy us all?
- 7- What are the potential consequences of global warming?
- 8- What single action should the world take to reduce the dangers of global warming?
- 9- Are there litter laws where you live? If so, what is the penalty for littering?
- 10- Do you think cars should be banned from city centres?
- 11- How has the world changed since you were a child? (technology, values, environment, health)
- 12- How often is garbage collected in your neighbourhood?
- 13- What are some things that can be recycled?
- 14- What can you do to help prevent pollution?
- 16- What do you think of people who smoke cigarettes indoors?
- 17- Which is more important, increasing people's standard of living, or protecting the environment?
- 18- What is the most important issue facing the environment today?

TRAVEL & TOURISM

- 19- How important is tourism in your country?
- 20- What is the biggest tourist destination in your country?
- 21- What are the benefits of international tourism? Are there any drawbacks?
- 22- Should a government try to improve domestic tourism or try to attract international tourists instead? Why?
- 23- What's the best way to travel when you visit a country? Train, car, bicycle, bus, some other



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way? Why?

ATTITUDE & APPTITUDE

- 24- Where do we learn the skills necessary to become a good student - in elementary, middle or high school?
- 25- What are the skills that separate good students from bad students?
- 26- Were good grades important to you?
- 27- What are the qualities of a good student?
- 28- What are the qualities of a good teacher?
- 29- What do you think of home schooling?
- 30- What realistic changes would you make to your country's attitude toward education?
- 31- Why do students cheat during tests and exams? How do they cheat?
- 32- What is your attitude towards cheating? How should parents react? How should teachers react?

SOCIETY & LAW

- 33- What are some things people can do to protect themselves from crime?
- 34- What are some things that are legal that you personally think should be illegal?
- 35- What crimes do you think will decrease in the future?
- 36- What crimes do you think will increase in the future?
- 37- What crimes have you heard about recently in the news?
- 38- What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?
- 39- What do you think of the death penalty?

FOOD & HEALTH

- 40- How often do you eat at a fast-food restaurant?
- 41- What are some foods that are considered unhealthy?
- 42- What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body?
- 43- What country's food do you like the most?
- 44- What did you eat for lunch yesterday?
- 45- What did you eat the last time you ate at a restaurant?
- 46- What food can you cook the best?
- 47- What food do you hate? Why do you hate it?
- 48- What is healthy food?
- 49- What is healthy about not eating after 6 p.m?



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50- How many hours of sleep do you need daily?

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 51- What is art?
- 52- What art form do you like best?
- 53- What art museums have you visited?
- 54- The famous artist and designer William Morris said that you should not have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful'. Discuss.
- 56- What type of political system does your country have?
- 57- What are the main political parties in your country?
- 58- How has your political views changed during your lifetime?
- 59- How can we get more people to vote?
- 60- Do you think that every future politician should be vetted for security reasons?
- 61- Where do most people in your country get their news?
- 62- Does the media in your country report the whole truth, mostly truth, or mostly lies?
- 63- How has the internet changed the news in your country?
- 64- Who has the most control over the media in your country?
- 65- How does the media help create a healthy society?
- 66- Should the media just report the facts or should the media interpret the facts?
- 67- Why do people use terror?
- 68- What terror actions do you remember?
- 69- What should be done to prevent terror?
- 70- What are people not doing that they should to prevent deaths in traffic accidents?



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Name:..... Registration No.....

Q.1. Choose the correct answer:

20 marks

1. The branch of linguistics that studies human speech and concerns with the physical properties of the sound is
 - A. Phonetics
 - B. Acoustics
 - C. Articulation
 - D. Phonology
 - E. Morphology

2. The study of human speech sounds in a language that form systematized patterns is called
 - A. Phonetics
 - B. Acoustics
 - C. Articulation
 - D. Phonology
 - E. Morphology

3. Which of the following pairs correctly complies with the order of Voiced and Voiceless sound?
 - A. Push and Bush
 - B. Kill and Gill
 - C. Vile and Bile
 - D. Zest and Jest
 - E. Dime and time

4. The sound of the word "....." is interdental.
 - A. Chunk
 - B. Grudge
 - C. Dime
 - D. Thick
 - E. Shame



English Department

5. The words below are all affricates, except

- A. Watch
- B. Loch
- C. Screech
- D. Judge
- E. Such

Q.2. Give the phonetic transcription for the following words:

20 marks

- A. See /...../
- B. Light /...../
- C. Knight /...../
- D. Mute /...../

Q.3. Give the conventional spelling for the following phonetically transcribed words:

20 marks

- A. /θri/
- B. /nəʊz/
- C. /mju:t/
- D. /waɪt/

Q.4. Give the place and manner of articulation of the following consonants:

20 marks

	Place	Manner
A. /b/		
B. /t/		
C. /f/		
D. /dʒ/		

Q.5. With examples, explain how voiced and voiceless sounds are produced.

20 marks

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English Department

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TIME: 2 HRS

الزمن: ساعتان

مهم جداً:



يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY THREE of the remaining questions :

- Q.1)** In not more than 10 lines, write about the major elements of poetry.
- Q.2)** List the common characteristics of poetry, explaining how poetry differs from prose?
- Q.3)** What is “rhyme” and “rhythm”. Explain how they are different.
- Q.4) Circle the correct answer (A, B or C):**
- Metre in poetry is
A) a unit of distance measurement that is equal to 100 centimetres.
B) the mode of repeating the weak and strong syllables in a line.
C) only iambic.
 - “It was **dark** and **dim** in the forest” - The words “dark” and “dim” are
A) visual images. **B)** spondees. **C)** simile.
 - The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* were
A) written narratives in the 6th. Century BC.
B) epic poems which represent the oral tradition.
C) famous plays in the Renaissance Era.
 - When two or more words, close to one another, repeat the same vowel sound, it is called
A) consonance **B)** assonance. **C)** alliteration.
 - A stanza that is formed of 3 lines is called
A) couplet. **B)** triplet. **C)** quintet.



Q.5) Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Tick (✓) as appropriate:

a)	A sonnet is a 14-line poem written normally in 4 stanzas.	T	F
b)	An ode is poem that is sung	T	F
c)	Imagery helps writers to accomplish a vivid description of events.	T	F
d)	Rhetoric is restricted to the spoken form of language.	T	F
e)	There are ten syllables in iambic pentameter.	T	F

Good Luck !



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Answer five questions ONLY

Q.1. Discuss the criteria which a good research must satisfy.

Q.2. Indicate whether the statements below **True** or **False**:

- a) A good research is replicable.
- b) Introduction: It should contain a clear statement of the objective of the research and an explanation of the methodology adopted in accomplishing the research.
- c) The main body of the report should be presented in logical sequence and broken-down into readily identifiable sections.
- d) After analysing the data, the researcher is in a position to discuss the relevant literature.

Q.3. While developing a sampling design, the researcher must pay attention to seven main points. What are these points?

Q.4. What are the characteristics of a good sample design?

Q.5. What is the main difference between non-probability sampling and probability sampling?

Q.6. Fill in the blanks in the following statements:

- a) The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal
- b) Under the observation method, the information is sought by way of investigator's own direct without asking from the respondent.
- c) Depth interviews are those interviews that are designed to discover underlying motives and desires and are often used in..... research.
- d) Content-analysis consists of analysing the of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed.

Q.7. How are computers used as a tool in research? Explain giving examples.

Best of luck to you all



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Q.1. Which of these is the best definition of syntax?

- a) The study of the rules governing specifically the sounds that form words.
- b) The study of the rules governing sentence formation.
- c) The study of the rules governing words formation.

Q.2. There are three tests to determine how words in a given phrase are arranged. What are these three tests?

Q.3. Indicate whether the statements below are **True** or **False**:

- a) Words of the same type can be coordinated, that is, joined by special words such as *and* and *or*. ()
- b) A phrase with a noun as its head is an adjective phrase. ()
- c) Heads and their modifiers are typically grouped together inside clauses. ()
- d) All languages have the same orders of head and modifiers. ()

Q.4. Choose the correct phrase.

- a) In syntax there is certain relationships hold between words whereby one word (the head – the modifier) controls the other words (heads – modifiers).
- b) A phrase is a group of interrelated (words – clauses).
- c) The clause is a unit which as a minimum consists of a (verb – noun) and its complements.
- d) The relationships between heads and modifiers are called (links - dependencies).

Q.5. Providing examples, discuss subject verb agreement in English language.

Good luck



Q1- Translate the following text into Arabic bearing in mind:

- The tone.
- The style.

Why is Britain not save?

The 15-year-old whose family escaped war in Syria said he was 'ashamed' of the video - as a clip of his sister being attacked in Huddersfield emerged. Speaking to ITV News the boy, (left) whose name cannot be given, said he pleaded with his father not to send him to school after the attack in October, which was shared on social media this week. The shocking video of the assault sparked national outcry and a huge outpouring of support for the boy after it was shared thousands of times on social media. In the clip the Syrian child is approached by a 16-year-old boy who grabs him by the neck, headbutts him and shoves him to the floor while still gripping his throat. He then pours water on his face – before the Syrian boy gets up and walks away, alone. Police (top right) have confirmed the boy, 16, will be charged with assault after the attack at Almondbury Community School (bottom right). Hours after £80,000



was raised for the Syrian family which fled Homs in 2016, another video of his the boy's sister, who is 14, being attacked in the playground emerged. She has her headscarf torn from her head as tormentors shove her down a grassy slope.

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STATE OF LIBYA
Ministry of Education
Open University



**TRANSLATION OF JOURNALISTIC
TEXTS**
ترجمة نصوص صحفية
ENG 428
الفصل السابع

English Department

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

May, 2019



Answer the following questions:

Question 1 In brief, define the following terms: approach, method and technique.

Question 2 The role of instructional materials within an individualized instructional system might include four main specifications. Mention them.

Question 3 Mention the teaching methods that you have studied within the set course book and **choose one** to write about. Consider the following: background, approach, design and procedure.

Question 4 According to their interpretation, contrast the major distinctive features of the Audiolingual Method and the Communicative Approach.

Question 5 Methods attribute different roles and functions to teachers, learners, and instructional materials within the instructional process. These constitute the following three components; *learner roles*, *teacher roles* and *the role of instructional materials*. Briefly, write about each component.



Q1- What language skills did Audio-lingual method focus on?

Q2- What is Total Physical Response?

Q3- What was Grammar-Translation Method originally used to teach?

Q4- Who was the first to use Audio-lingual method?

Q5- Name three differences between Audio-lingual method and Communicative Language Teaching.



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Answer all questions

Q1. Discuss the following

- A. Sense for sense translation
- B. Dynamic Equivalence
- C. Intra translation

Q2. What are the main differences between the following pairs

Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence

Semantic and equivalent translation

Cohesion and coherence of texts

Q3. Translation goes beyond language and focuses on the interaction between cultures, discuss this statement in your own words in light of some examples

Q4. Describe the ancient theories of translation.

Q5. What are the main principles any translator should meet? You may discuss these principles according to Dolet Five Principles.



Q1-Translate the following into English :

السلك الدبلوماسي

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قنصل

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قنصل عام

.....

التمثيل الدبلوماسي

.....

العلاقات الثنائية

.....

السياسة الخارجية

.....

سفير

.....

الحصانة الدبلوماسية

.....

ملحق عسكري

.....

خفض التمثيل الدبلوماسي

.....



قطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية

.....

العرف الدبلوماسي

.....

رئيس الوفد

.....

يدعم العلاقات

.....

شخصية مهمة

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Q2-Translate the following into Arabic:

1. FAO

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2. IMF

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3. UNESCO

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4. UNODC

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5. WHO

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6. UNHCR

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7. ICAO

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8. IFAD

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9. ILO

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10. ITU

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Q3-Translate the following text into Arabic:

I now give the floor to Mr. Mitri.

Mr. Mitri : the council has before it the report of the Secretary – General on the united nations support mission in Libya (S/2014/131),which covers the events in that country since his last report on 5 September 2013(S/2013/516).

On 8 March, Libyan oil was loaded on a north Korean flagged vessel , the Morning Glory ,by armed groups that have been blockading a number of oil terminals and fields in eastern Libya for many months . that constitutes an illegal act and violates Libya's sovereignty over its ports and natural recourses.



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Answer five questions only.

Q. 1. What is rhotic and non-rhotic English? Which of the following varieties of English are rhotic and which are non-rhotic? American English - Australian English - English English - Scottish English - Irish English.

Q. 2. Give three examples on spelling differences between American English and English English.

Q. 3. What is received pronunciation? Why is it thought of as a social high prestige accent?

Q. 4. With examples, explain the difference between accent and dialect.

Q. 5. What differentiates the way you speak from either British RP or General American? Give five features.

Q. 6. What kind of difference in pronunciation is the most important in allowing you as someone who hears different varieties of English to locate a speaker as coming from a particular country?

Q. 7. Discuss the difference between sociolect and idiolect.

Good luck to you all



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Q.1. What is the difference between technology integration and technology transformation?

Q.2. Discuss the Fundamental changes needed for effective technology integration.

Q.3. What are the barriers to technology integration?

Q.4. Indicate whether the statements below **True** or **False**:

- a) Technological materials like computers, language labs and audiovisual aids are useful for EFL teaching and learning.
- b) Technology makes language teaching more difficult.
- c) Textbooks used with technological and methodological developments are often viewed as an inspiration and motivation in classroom instruction.
- d) Teacher-centred learning is most suitable for integrating technology in teaching English language.

Q.5. Students learn when they are motivated and curious about something. Explain how visual aids and technology can help motivate students.

Best of luck to you all